

## SPORTS

### ANATOLY TARASOV: NO UNDERDOGS IN SARAJEVO



I'm happy to be able to say that I have witnessed all the White Olympics in which the USSR has taken part, said noted Soviet ice hockey coach Anatoly Tarasov in the run up to the Olympic tournament.

I will surely always remember our debut in 1956 when a totally unknown Soviet ice hockey team outplayed Canada, the originators of the game, and won their first Olympic gold ever. In 1960 I had a team of strong players who, unfortunately, lacked the spirit to win, and we wound up only in third place — and I will never forget our crushing defeat by the USA at Lake Placid.

I must say that our present national side has a big potential and excellent chances to come out on top in Sarajevo. There is no one like our goalie Vladimir Tretiak, who

is clearly ahead of his time. He has a minimum two to three goal edge on any other counterpart. Nor has any other team a brilliant five with a combined age of 112 years — attackers Makarov — Larionov — Krut'ny and defenders Felasov and Karastanov — to say nothing of a coach like Viktor Tikhonov who also has a two or so goal advantage on any other coach.

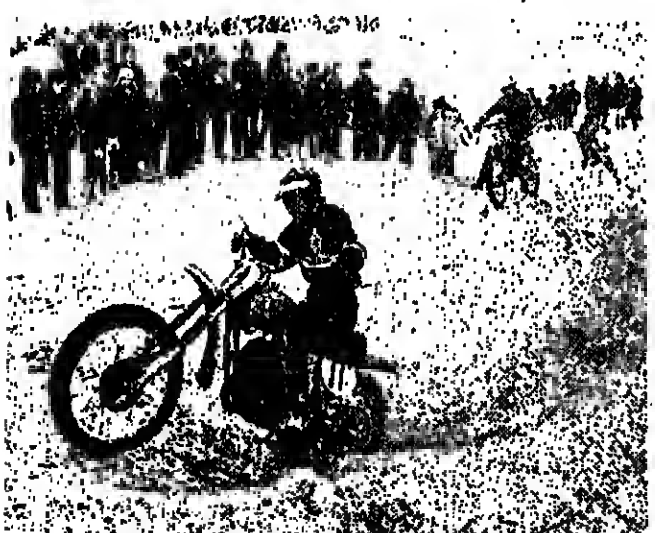
We have unquestionably the most advanced ice hockey school in the world. Still we do not keep to ourselves as the Canadians used to do. Soviet hockey specialists disinterestedly share their experience with others, the game's advancement being their sole goal.

We recently held an open seminar in Korea and China. A strong Soviet team recently toured Canada, playing ten games with the host Olympic side, and doubtlessly benefited from the experience.

I got lots of letters from Soviet fans, some of them expressing well-justified indignation as to why Canada keeps sending obviously weak teams for the "Ivessie" prize tournament, whose players seek to make up for their inferior skill with foul play or, in plain English, by coming to blows.

It is an on going wish to see a strong Canadian side at future tournaments — indeed, Canada has no lack of good players.

I wish our guys every success and hope they won't forget the lesson of 1960 — there are no underdogs at the Olympics.



As many as 30,000 Muscovites converged on the bank of the Moskva River, near the Kazbire Highway recently for the "Vechernyaya Moskva" prize motor cycle cross-country race.

The 1st State Bell-Bearzot Fleet won the team event, repeating their 1976 performance and leaving the Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute in second place.



#### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

#### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### U.S. BOXERS FAVOUR MORE CONTACTS

Contacts with Soviet boxers have always been exceptionally useful for us, L. Baker, president of the US amateur boxing federation and head of the American delegation, told a press conference. We regard them as an important stage in preparations for the next Olympics.

USA-USSR boxing matches have been held regularly since 1969, one year in Moscow and the next in Las Vegas. Despite serious differences between our

politicians we, sportsmen, reckon that mutual contacts are indispensable and useful for both nations. So far not a single match has been cancelled. This is not my first visit to Moscow and people have always been friendly to me here.

Of the 22 boxers in the American delegation nine have some experience of meeting their Soviet counterparts in the ring, while three of them have attended four such matches.

The upcoming efforts between Soviet and American boxers will be in the light of the team head coach Alexander. By tradition, the Soviet second adult sides in Kiev and Moscow.

Our photos show the American victory in training.

Photos by Andrei G.

### Track cyclists warming up in the mountains

Eminent track cycling coach Alexander Kuznetsov, from Leningrad, who has trained quite a few world and Olympic champions, believes that track riders should start off a season with road races. Last year this slogan won for his charges, Olympic champions Krasnov and Maslov, and Kuznetsov and Klenkov, a time of 4 min 14.44 sec, the best world 4 min team pursuit result ever, a feat they achieved at the Tournament of Soviet Nations.

A group of Leningrad cyclists opened this season, too, by taking part in the many-day international Tschirra race high in the Venezuelan Andes. Good teamwork and the excellent shape and experience of the

two Alexanders — Krasnov and Klenkov — helped the USSR win the over 1,197 km team title in 90 hrs 24 min 48 sec, ahead of Colombia and Venezuela.

The individual winner was Venezuelan Carlos Alba, and second Alexander Klenkov, both of the USSR, placed second and third, with Krasnov in sixth place.

Of the 68 starters, 47 made it in the finish.

In the meantime, other hopefuls for the USSR Olympic team converged on the Kriolokovo track in Moscow for the national winter championship, winding up on January 31.

### BEARZOT IN MEXICO

Enzo Bearzot, head coach of Italy's world champions, has gone to Mexico to agree on a series of friendly matches with that country's national team next year.

A tour of Mexico, he said, will be one of the last and most important stages in preparation for the 1986 World Cup. We want to test the pitches which

will be used for the cup.

Bearzot, who led Italy to the 1982 world title in Spain, also stressed his side might meet several other Latin American teams in test games.

Italy has been spared the cup elimination games but it failed to make the European championship final.

Vladimir McMillin

### Hess and Stenmark catching up

Erika Hess of Switzerland and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden are two of the most outstanding skiers in the world.

At the same time, the two skiers are also two of the most successful skiers in the world.

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## USA in breach of its international obligations

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has delivered a memorandum to the Department of State of the USA. This is published below in abridged form.

The Soviet side, reads the memorandum, deems it necessary to draw the attention of the American side to the latter's actions in the field of arms limitation. We have in mind America's approach towards the very process of arms limitation and arms reduction and towards the implementation of the legal and political obligations it has undertaken in this field.

Over a long period of time there has been cause for serious preoccupation on this score. On several occasions the Soviet side has raised pertinent questions with the American side. At the same time patience and restraint were displayed by the Soviet side in the hope that the American side would take due steps to correct the situation.

This has never happened however. On the contrary, we have seen an increase in such negative actions which have acquired

particular significance in the general context of the militarist policy being pursued by the present US administration.

The unprecedented scale of US military preparations, it is emphasized in the memorandum, runs counter to the generally recognized rules and principles of international law and to the basic Soviet-American agreements in which it is clearly stipulated that none of the sides shall aspire for military supremacy and that they will be guided to their relations by the principles of equality and equal security.

The number of cases in which the American side evades strict observance of specific legal or political obligations it has undertaken in the field of arms limitation, if not in outright violation of these obligations, is growing. These relate, among other agreements, to SALT-2.

Preoccupation is also caused by certain American actions with relation to the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, on which sub-

ject the USSR has repeatedly addressed the American side.

The equivocal and essentially negative approach of the American side to the issue of arms limitation is also shown by the latter's attitude to the agreements on nuclear weapons underground tests and on the nuclear ban for peaceful purposes of 1974 and 1976. By not ratifying these agreements the USA has prevented a number of important measures from coming into effect aimed at achieving better confidence in the strict implementation of the agreements.

The issue of the American attitude towards the obligations it has undertaken is acquiring an increasingly serious and acute nature, it is stressed in the memorandum. The Soviet side raises the matter not for the sake of mere polemics. Very important issues, confidence in the first place, are at stake.

(For the complete text of the memorandum see the Supplement to the next issue of the "Moscow News" weekly.)



#### Round the Soviet Union

THE 300-TONNE RECTIFYING COLUMN BUILT AT THE OIL MACHINE-BUILDING PLANT IN VOLGOGRAD HAS COMPLETED A CRUISE ALONG THE VOLGA AND IN THE CASPIAN SEA. Due to become part of a major electrode coke production complex, being built at the Nevskinskiy oil refinery, it will help more than double output. The huge metallic cylinder, about 40 m long and nearly five m in diameter, was towed by water, and a special motor-vehicle train brought from Gorky transported it overland to the refinery.



An installation for processing gas at the Urengoy gas condensate field in Tyumen (Western Siberia). More than 14 thousand million cu m of natural gas passes through this installation every year.

## USSR Central Statistical Board's report

- In 1983, the USSR's national income went up by 14.5 thousand million rubles to stand at more than 630 thousand million rubles (to actual prices).
- Our country has produced: 630 thousand million cu m of gas, 618 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate, and 245 million tonnes of iron ore.
- The main Urengoy-Pomary-Uzborod gas pipeline, a unique project in world construction technology, was commissioned ahead of schedule.
- More than ten million people had their housing conditions improved.
- The volume of foreign trade reached 127 thousand million rubles.
- As of January 1, 1984, the population of the Soviet Union stood at 273.8 million people.

These figures come from a USSR Central Statistical Board's report, "The Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Union to 1983", which is commented on below by Leonid UMANSKIY, head of the Department of Statistical Information.

1983, of the eleventh five-year (1981-1985) plan period, saw a further rise in the USSR's national economy, an improvement in the qualitative indices, and an increase in the rate of economic growth as compared with the two previous years of the five-year plan. In industry, for instance, absolute growth was 1.3 times higher than average growth in 1981-1982. New achievements in science and technology and complex mechanization and automation were introduced on a consistent basis throughout the national economy. This considerably facilitated work for employers and has had a positive effect on rises in productivity of labour. 24 thousand inventions and nearly four million innovative proposals originating from scientists, blue-collar workers, engineers, farmers and specialists in agriculture, were put to good use.

The volume of industrial production increased by four per cent as compared with 1982, with planned growth being 3.2 per cent, and 88 per cent of the increase was achieved through rises in productivity of labour. As planned, growth in output of consumer items (4.3 per cent) was higher than in output of production technologies (3.9 per cent).

The Food Programme adopted in May 1982 is being successfully implemented. 1983 saw an increase in the output of grain, sugar beet and in other field crops. The state resources of grain completely meet the needs of the population in bread and bread products. Considerable progress was made to animal husbandry. State purchases of milk, cattle and poultry went up by nine per cent as compared with 1982, and of eggs and wool by four per cent. Quotas for the purchase of animal products have been overfulfilled.

In 1983, nearly two hundred new state enterprises were commissioned and two million flats were built, along with new schools, hospitals, kindergartens, creches, shops, canteens, cafes, and cinemas. Capital investment in the national economy in 1983 through all sources of financing amounted to over 150 thousand million rubles, or to five per cent more than in 1982.

In 1983, as in previous years full employment was ensured for all able-bodied members of the population. There was a 4.6 per cent increase in payments and discounts to the population from the public consumption funds, in the form of free medical aid, education at colleges and universities for gifted students, scholarships to students, payment of annual and sick leave, etc. The structure of state and cooperative retail trade has improved. There were considerable increases in the sale of animal husbandry products and fruit including citrus and, particularly, in sales of durable consumer goods such as large-capacity refrigerators and deep-freezers (by 17 per cent), colour television sets (ten per cent), radios of all types (six per cent), and cars (six per cent).

1983 is the year of the 100th anniversary of the October Revolution.



KING HUSSEIN  
CONDEMNS TEL AVIV

Amman, King Hussein of Jordan has condemned Tel Aviv's actions aimed at annexing the occupied Arab lands and has continued to support the struggle for their liberation. Speaking at a press conference here, he stressed that an obstacle on the road towards the solution of the Middle East problem was the refusal by Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and the continued construction of para-military Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands.

King Hussein stressed the im-

portance of Soviet participation in the search for a political settlement in the Middle East. The USSR is making a sizeable contribution towards the maintenance of efforts aimed at peace in the region, he said.

King Hussein denied allegations that Jordan is to accept military aid from America to the tune of 220 million dollars for the establishment of the Jordanian rapid deployment force. We have no plans to sell up forces under such a name, he declared.

BUDDHISTS SUPPORT  
CALLS FOR PEACE

Moscow. It is necessary to put an immediate end to the precarious situation in the world, caused by the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe. This is the desire of millions of people in all countries. They see the precipice over which the evil forces, in their lust for world domination, are seeking to push mankind. Thus, monks Harkhuglin Gaden, the head of the Buddhist community of Mongolia and President of the Astor Buddhist Peace Conference, in conversation with a Soviet correspondent.

Wa, Buddhists, support the calls for peace, which are being made in all parts of the world. Following the teaching of Buddha we believe that life is the

greatest treasure, the religious

leader said. Harkhuglin Gaden expressed confidence that all Buddhists in Asian countries, following the precepts of their great teacher, and all people of goodwill would support the decisions and appeals of the forum of peace forces now being held in West Berlin.

It is our sacred duty to make sure that the fragile life of the residents of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should never be repeated. Efforts must be exerted to see to it that leaders of all countries join the Soviet Government to its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is the duty of conscience, Gaden said.

## JAPANESE OPPOSE TOMAHAWKS

Tokyo. A National Council of the anti-Tomahawk Movement—a new association of public organizations—has been set up in Japan. The movement is opposed to the American administration's plans to start to deploy, in June of this year, cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on board ships of the Seventh American Fleet, based in Japanese ports. At a two-day constituent assembly in the cities of Yokohama and Yokosuka a programme out-

lining the Council's activities was adopted. These include mass rallies and other gatherings in different parts of the country protesting against Washington's sinister plans, and the collection of signatures to an appeal demanding the American decision to deploy cruise missiles to the Pacific. A centre for gathering information about the Pentagon's numerous installations on Japanese soil is also to be set up in Tokyo.



O.K., pop, pay up, or else...

Drawing by R. Vyssotsky and A. Reukonenko

## VICTIMS OF RACIST AGGRESSION

Luanda. South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola has brought incalculable distress and suffering to the civilians in that country's southern regions. According to the PRA state secretariat on social matters, about 350 thousand Angolans have been forced to flee their homes in the provinces of Kunene, Huila and Cuando.

Cubango in an attempt to escape artillery attacks and raids by South African fighter-bombers and the atrocities of UNITA terrorists. Most refugees are concentrated in the central and northern regions of the country. In the Huambo province alone there are about 95 thousand people in distress, according to Red Cross.

## A COUNTRY OF TERROR

Perla. The pro-American regime in El Salvador has long made a practice of terror, and the torture and murder of civilians. A manifestation of this terror is the selling fire to entire villages and the killing of all citizens suspected of sympathizing with guerrillas. In 1983 alone 98 villages were razed in atrocious bombings. This was reported to an international lawyers' symposium in Perla, "International Humanitarian Law and Conflict in El Salvador" by Salvador Samayoa, member of the politico-diplomatic commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The troops of the dictator, Alvaro Magaña, he attacked, made out brutal treatment to prisoners of war, including the wounded and the medical personnel tending them. All of them without exception are tortured and most are killed. The USA, an accomplice in the crimes, is steadily increasing its military aid to the collapsing criminal puppet regime. On behalf of the National Liberation Front Samayoa urged the lawyers and the world's progressive public to do something to influence the regime in El Salvador to end its brutality against defenceless civilians and to respect international norms of treatment of prisoners of war.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© The Reagan administration intends to make sharp turns in military and economic aid to the Salvadoran regime in 1983 fiscal year. This has been announced by L. Mohr, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

© The Naksona Government has decided to raise by 25 per cent import duties on American goods.

ADMISSIONS  
BY FORMER

Managua. Terror, using murder and economic coercion are being used by the CIA against Nicaragua. More than 200 of its agents are participating directly in these actions. John Stockwell, former CIA official, said here.

The CIA finances and the counter-revolutionary groups and struggles in Nicaragua from Honduras, El Salvador, and other neighboring countries. Stockwell said. Stockwell is unable to withdraw his Sandinista armed forces' detentions of people's and, therefore, weak their grip on the defenceless population, killing and kidnapping local peasants.

In order to supply formations with weapons and other equipment, the CIA established an aerial base from Honduras to Nicaraguan border districts. As such a plane is piloted by an American. It also sends its agents to the cities and populated areas of Nicaragua to spread and carry out acts of terror.

J. Stockwell went on to say CIA operations are aimed at destabilizing Nicaragua's economic and financial position. Through its agents it exerts pressure on the government of Latin American and West European countries to make it refuse to grant Nicaragua no credit.

DID THE VATICAN  
HIDE NAZIS?

Washington. New facts confirming press reports that the Vatican helped conceal the Nazi criminals after the Second World War to protect them from just punishment have been made public. These have been based on a secret report of the State Department dated 1982.

According to the CIA company, some Catholic priests with the approval of the Pope XII, created a "quiet places" policy by which they sent many former Nazi criminals to the Vatican. The Vatican, in turn, sent them to the United States, where they were hidden in the "quiet places" policy. The Vatican, in turn, sent them to the United States, where they were hidden in the "quiet places" policy.

Despite all the plays by the counter-revolution, the conspiracy against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, launched by Washington and the forces of reaction in the region is clearly suffering one defeat after another.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

© The Argentine authorities have cancelled restrictions on the distribution of literature which had been imposed by the military regimes, says a statement released by the Cultural Secretariat at the Ministry of Education and Justice in Buenos Aires.

© The Labour Party in Britain has resolutely condemned the American administration's policies in Central America. It has released a report on the situation in the region drawn up by Labour MPs Stewart Holland and Donald Anderson who last December visited a number of Central American countries.

© The tribes of Sabur and Mirshah have returned to the Afghan province of Jawzjan from Pakistan territory. Many tens of thousands of Afghan citizens have returned over the past few months having left the country after being influenced by deceitful counter-revolutionary propaganda.

## PEOPLE

In this presidential election year, President Reagan has appointed "his man" to stand at the head of the Justice Department, said the American Senator, Joseph Biden commenting on the appointment to this position of Edwin Meese, formerly the Counselor to the President of the United States.

Observers believe that the ultra-conservative Meese, who supports a tough style of leadership, is needed by the master of the White House first and foremost in order to suppress the investigation, highly undesirable for the administration in an election year, into the resounding political scandal caused by the theft of government documents during the 1980 election campaign by Reagan's people. There is every evidence that the efforts in this direction taken by Attorney General William Smith were regarded as obviously insufficient by the White House. Edwin Meese will not be guilty of such "negligence", as he is personally interested in preventing a further escalation of the scandal, since he is involved in it in a rather uneasy way.

Local newspapers point out that during one of Reagan's closest advisers during the 1980 election campaign, he must know of the familiar system of political espionage established by the Republicans during the 1980 election campaign. This is obvious from the memorandum found in his personal archives which clearly states that the secret information about the plans and activities of the Democrats is "reliable", since it comes from those circles closely linked with the staff members of Carter's campaign.

Spota. Mass demonstrations of protest against the government's plans to axe about sixty thousand jobs have been held by shipyard and steel workers in the North of Spota. During rallies in the major industrial centres of Vigo and Lodi too thousands of workers expressed their anger at the threat of new dismissals.

In the photo shipbuilders from Vigo have formed a human chain to pass through the streets to a protest demonstration.

Photo TASS

Science  
and technologyQUARTZ LAMP  
INSTEAD OF CHLORINE

Hungarian specialists have come up with an original method of tendering drinking water harmless. As is generally known the sun kills harmful microorganisms. This happens under the influence of ultraviolet and infrared rays. If powerful quartz lamps are mounted on waterworks their light which resembles solar rays will kill off microorganisms in the sedimentation tank.

## HOW TO MEASURE

## A BIRD'S METABOLISM

Ornithologists have always been keen to find out more about the metabolism processes of birds in flight. Various experiments have been conducted, including those carried out in a special air tunnel. West German researcher, M. Polus, from Nuremberg, recently came up with an ingenious device weighing just ten grammes and making it possible to measure more accurately the amount of air needed by birds, specifically a domestic pigeon, in flight. The air exhaled by the pigeon passes from the back via a small pipe to a plastic bag fixed on its side, which, when full, is automatically sealed and jettisoned.

## EEC: STEEL INDUSTRY DEADLOCKED

Brussels. The ministers of economy and industry have ended the Common Market's Commission of Ministers session without being able to predict any prospects for the EEC steel industry being taken out of the profound and long-drawn-out crisis. The session dedicated itself to the most acute problems of that industry which are exacerbated by the protectionist policies of Washington and a number of restrictions on the imports of high-grade European steel to the United States.

## France consolidates its foothold in Chad

Paris. The French High Command has moved another low Jaguar attack plane to re-establishing planes and a reconnaissance aircraft from Gabon to Chad. In N'Djamena, a spokesman for the commander of the French invasion force, General Jean-François, confirmed the "arrival" of the new planes. News agencies report hectic preparations by the interventionists for an onslaught against the forces of the interim Government of National Unity, which enjoys much popular support. The N'Djamena regime Information Minister, Mohamed Soumouli, has

urged Paris to respond to the setback in the Ziguinchor area where the French Air Force suffered losses by launching an all-out offensive. In a statement published here, the Foreign Affairs Ministry notes that France is carefully studying the military situation in Chad.

At an emergency meeting with the national defence and foreign affairs ministers, President Mitterrand reviewed the "new situation" that has developed in that African nation. The French public is worried by France's growing involvement in this internal conflict.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## TOOL FOR ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that Washington, the main headquarters for modern economic war, is again using that old weapon of the cold war days—the Coordinating Committee for Control of Strategic Exports to Communist Countries (COCOM) which was set up back in 1949 to monitor the exports of so-called strategic goods to the Soviet Union and East European countries.

As the Reagan administration moved into the White House it put forward a programme for modernizing COCOM. This programme clearly reveals a desire to turn it into a major centre for another cold war. The United States is seeking to turn COCOM from a consultative agency into a trade and political body whose decisions would be binding on all its members and be endowed with legal powers. Washington insists on expanding the staff of COCOM and its monitoring functions by employing military experts.

In practical terms, this amounts not merely to toughening of a system of bans, but to an attempt of setting up a sort of "economic NATO" as the main tool in the economic war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

## DIRECTION FROM OVERSEAS

Commenting on a secret meeting between US and South African representatives, which discussed ways of "destabilizing the government of Angola", PRAVIDA points out that "direction" from overseas is primarily evident in South Africa's aggressive incursions, and in the provocations and sabotage which the racist leaders resorted to immediately after the Angolan people gained independence in 1975. The Pretoria regime has been selected as the main weapon of American subversive policy against Angola and other "frontline" states in southern Africa.

The present US administration describes such a policy towards the region in general and Angola in particular as a "constructive" one. But the White House still has to face up to the hard fact that its connivance with the racist and anti-popular bandit formations is aimed against independent African countries and of a "recolonization" of the continent, the newspaper emphasizes.

## THE VICTIMS OF 'PEACE-LOVERS'

As never before, the Lebanese tragedy displays the anti-Arab essence of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, writes the weekly, ZA RUBEZHOM. The policies of Washington and Tel Aviv have not brought the solution of topical urgent problems any nearer in the Middle East rather they are causing new and insurmountable obstacles to pile up in the way of a settlement of the long-drawn-out Middle East conflict. To the salvage of the guns from American workshops, Israel is carrying out intensive preparations for new aggressive adventures, such as those planned against Syria and the Ploestins. The invaders' incursion onto Lebanese soil has had tragic results, and conservative estimates put the number of civilians dead in Lebanon last year at 3,240.

Giving support to the just struggles of the Arab peoples and consistently coming out in favour of a political settlement of the Middle East problems, the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned of the danger stemming from the present course taken by Washington and Tel Aviv in Lebanon. The American administration and its Israeli mercenaries will not be able to avoid responsibility for the crimes against the Lebanese or for the consequences of the situation in the Middle East for international security.

## OIL PRICES IN 1980

Examining the dynamics of oil prices, the MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHUNARODNIYE OTNOSHENIYA magazine stresses that up to the end of the 80s the general outline of the increasingly acute situation is becoming clearer and new factors are emerging promoting another spiral in the growth of oil prices, especially by the end of the decade. Thus the lowering of liquid fuel prices at the beginning of the current decade weakened the stimuli for further measures in energy saving and led to a rise in large-scale investment in the production of synthetic fuel. Such phenomena as a stabilization (or even reduction) in export surplus of the OPEC nations in connection with the predicted quick growth in domestic demand for oil in this group of countries are quite possible. Also quite likely in the weakening of stimuli to increase production of fuel in the countries of the Arabian peninsula since their profits on resale, capitalised in the West will become an increasingly substantial contribution to their payment balances. Finally, those OPEC nations with little oil with presumably not be overanxious to waste their dwindling and unrecouable stocks of natural wealth—the main source of their income—by selling it at prices which dissatisfy them, the magazine points out.

## OF INTEREST

Which name is the most fashionable?

"The Daily Telegraph" of Britain published the results of an original investigation — the most popular names in Britain last year. It turned out that the most widespread names were James and Catherine.

A talking  
garbage bin

To clean up the city parks specialists in Brussels thought up a rather novel idea. They placed a bin made in a funny human shape in the centre of the park — a recreation area. When a scrap of paper or old cone or a cigarette butt is deposited in the bin it reacts with a loud "Thank you". The invention has stimulated tremendous interest among the local children who have now abandoned all other games in favour of roaming the paths for hours on end in search of garbage.

## VIEWPOINT

CIA AGAINST  
AFGHAN REVOLUTION

Apart from arming, training and sending counter-revolutionary gangs into Afghanistan, Washington has launched a propaganda campaign of slander against that sovereign non-aligned nation. The volume of radio propaganda directed at Afghanistan has been increased by 30 times — up to 112 hours a day — in recent years. Judging by the reports of the 30 radio stations engaged in such propaganda, the entire population of Afghanistan has been inundated twice over and the Afghan people's ears are five times over. But it is interesting that sometimes one document is enough to bring mountains of lies, below we are going to dwell upon one such document.

Recently the provisions of a secret CIA memorandum prepared for the White House in September 1983 came to light. It is interesting from two angles: first, it reveals the goals of im-

perialist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and second, it is forced to admit the failure of plans to use the situation in South-West Asia to do the utmost political and economic damage to the Soviet Union, to destabilize Babrak Karmal's regime and to isolate it in the international arena.

The "regime", it is stated in the document, is growing in strength the whole time and is impossible to change whatever the means used. It is also admitted that the international isolation of the Kabul regime did not live up to expectations. In other words, it never came to pass.

Nevertheless the CIA continues to work hard to further escalate the "underground war" against Afghanistan and support the Afghan counter-revolution, including supplying it with nu-

clear consignments of advanced arms. The CIA recommends that the terrorist gangs concentrate their efforts on the destruction of economic facilities and on the murder of civilians from all social groups who support the legitimate government, rather than attack the Afghan army and the Soviet contingent of troops, where the gangs usually suffer defeat. This is nothing less than a call for mass terror.

Afghan sources estimate the damage done to the Afghan economy by the gangs of terrorists smuggled into the country as amounting to dozens of billions of Afghanis, 1,814 schools and 31 hospitals have been gutted, 800 trucks and 14,000 km. of telephone cable destroyed, not to mention the numerous civilian casualties. But as the CIA admits, these atrocious actions can only slow down to a limited degree the process of revolutionary change in the country.



Vladimir NAKARYAKOV

Of interest, too, is the CIA attitude to the Afghan counter-revolutionary "groupings" and "parties" entrenched in Pakistan, the Americans are quite content for the time to feud among themselves. The use of the "divide and rule" principle helps Washington to manipulate each of the groupings individually and thus insure itself against the possibility that any one of them decides to come to terms with the legitimate government. We might add that such apprehensions rest on fact, an increasing number of armed gangs are waking up and are siding with the government to carry on the fight for defence of the revolution. The Americans are specifically worried by the personality of one of the counter-revolutionary ring leaders, Qulbiddin Hikmatyar, owing to his "unaccountability and unmanageability". For this reason the CIA recommends that most trust be put on the grouping led by his longtime rival Burhanuddin Rabbani and that the disgraced Hikmatyar be replaced by a more compliant mercenary.

Despite all the plays by the counter-revolution, the conspiracy against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, launched by Washington and the forces of reaction in the region is clearly suffering one defeat after another.

Handwritten note: "The Daily Telegraph" of Britain published the results of an original investigation — the most popular names in Britain last year. It turned out that the most widespread names were James and Catherine.



## Round the Soviet Union

● AN AUTOMATIC PUMPING STATION IS SUPPLYING WATER FROM THE GLACIER RIVER KNADZINABA TO THE FIELDS OF THE UZGURUM STAYS FARM IN KIRGHIZIA. This gave farmers an opportunity to irrigate crops in relation to about 500 hectares of land. Already about 1,000 pumping stations in this Central Asian republic help boost the harvest. They made it possible to raise water to almost inaccessible Alpha plots thus bringing the area of irrigated lands to one million hectares.

● THE SCIENTISTS OF TAJIKISTAN, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, HAVE EXTRACTED ARSENIC COMPOUNDS FROM THE WASTE WATERS OF STEEL PLANTS WITH THE AID OF A PENICILLIN FUNGUS. Quickly growing colonies of microorganisms can process the poisonous waste into a harmless state. This makes it possible to ensure the purity of metallurgical waste waters with the complete utilization of poisonous waste.

● A MIGHTY FLOW OF OAS WITH CONDENSATE HAS BEEN OBTAINED AT THE NIZHNIYE DAOI DEPOSIT IN SAKHALIN (AN ISLAND NEAR THE EASTERN SHORES OF ASIA). The daily yield is half a million cu m of raw gas. This is the first time such an amount from one well has been obtained on the island.

● THE MAP OF AVAILABLE RAW BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY ZONE HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE TRANSBAIKAL COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. It proves that the areas along the railway line possess all the materials needed for the future building industry in the territory, making it possible to choose with maximum efficiency the arranging of plants and factories. Scientists envisaged the possibility of using not only traditional raw materials but also the wastes from mining and ore concentration enterprises. According to experts, each tonne of cement is twice as cheap there as in other districts of the country.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ANCIENT GLACIERS

Science academies in this country and Poland have agreed to set up a joint working group in order to study the history of the ancient glacial epoch and its influence on present-day natural environment. The newspaper PRAVDA writes that the group will send expeditions to explore territories in the two countries. One of the leaders from the Polish side is Professor Jan Superczynski, Director of the Torun Institute of Geography, while the Soviet group is led by Professor A. Valchko, of the Geography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The study of traces of permafrost which has been there for many years, as well as fragments of fossilized soils and buried remains of flora and fauna will take place during the expedition. The eventual aim is to discover the most important peculiarities in the development of nature, as well as to reconstruct the natural surroundings in which modern man came into being. The Soviet and Polish explorers have given priority to finding joint solutions to very important theoretical problems, and to trace the roots of the natural environment which surrounds us today. This knowledge of the past will help us in predicting the future.

## A GLANCE AT A FOREST FROM 'FLYING' LAB

Understanding the forests of the taiga in all their diversity, even getting the measurements of the trunks of pine, spruce and birches has been made easier by a new method of control over the conditions and resources of timber — remote assessment, creates the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT paper, the inventor Valery

## MARAL — THE WEALTH OF ALTAI

Maral... this word conjures up the rumbling mountains where the Altai and Sayan mountains, where this species of deer, the biggest found in the Soviet Union lives. When makes this graceful animal really handsome are its antlers, that grow each spring and are shed annually. They are very powerful, with six to seven points which bend forwards and backwards.

From time immemorial people in South-East Asia have believed in the curative power of maral antlers. The quick growth of antlers is maral attracted attention; such rapid growth, it was thought, could not take place without alimulets. Hence the attempts to use young antlers for tonic medicines.

In the days before maral were domesticated, they had to be shot to obtain the antlers. The work of an antler hunter was both difficult and dangerous. For weeks he had to roam the tundra and mountainside seeking the valuable beast. A hunter's life was often at risk because the marals were both wild and dangerous. The irregular shooting of antlers resulted in a drop in their population and this went on until the 4th when the domestication of marals began in the south Altai (where most of the species live) with maral-breeding state farms being set up there. These photos were taken on one of the farms which are usually small in terms of territory and well equipped. There are also pools for pre-maturing antlers, the mass-scale cutting of which takes place in late June-early July. 15 pairs of antlers can be obtained during the average lifetime of a buck with the weight of antlers reaching 20 kg.



Lina GURSOVA



Up to 60 per cent of young antlers procured actually are exported to Japan, Singapore, Hongkong and Thailand. Psolucina, a valuable substance used for making medicines, is obtained from antlers which is why the latter are so sought after. Psolucina is used to reduce fatigue, stimulate cardiac activity, and to help wounds heal more quickly.

## ROBOTS ONLY IN THE SHOP

The fabrication of mass production items, when workers have been fully replaced by robots, has started in the tools in Odessa, on the Black Sea. The industry will help robots productively when such big intricate shaped to each such "deserted" day, according to specialists, can last in two years.

The machine-tool building enterprises of Odessa occupy the leading place in USSR in the production of precision metal-cutting tools for instrument making, and automobile industry. The past five years they led the production of a locally controlled lathe and drilling machine.

These machine tools are in demand on the world market. Made in Odessa, they exported to more than 60 countries, including the U.S., Japan, France, and the Republic of Germany.

## GAS FIELDS

## IN THE CASPIAN

The off-shore gas fields in Caspian have become the suppliers of natural gas to the Transcaucasian country's oldest fuel area. The output last year about 14,000 million cu m. Successive development of gas fields helps step up the use of gas in the region.

Most power stations enterprises not only in Azerbaijan but also in the neighboring republics of Georgia and Armenia have been turning to gas which is supplied along the Transcaucasian pipeline.

The amount received by the Caspian gas field in million cu m more than envisaged by the state plan is the result of a more active exploitation of wells and automation of the production processes.

A major automated gas distribution area is taking shape in the Baku Island. The south of Baku, where the first wells in the Caspian were drilled. In the first days of the large enterprise for gas distribution and transportation, gas and condensate began to flow.

sixties in Tbilisi, and Baku, and later in Kharkov, Tashkent and Yerevan. The construction of underground railway lines has been started in the current five-year period (1981-1985). In Gorky, Kuybyshev, Minsk, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk and Dnepropetrovsk Metro lines are being designed for Alma-Ata and Tashkent. The opening of the Metro in the Byelorussian capital will be a major event in 1984, the newspaper writes. Minsk will become the ninth city in the USSR to have its own Metro. The first stretch to be completed in Minsk is 8.6 kilometres long. It has eight stations and will link the railway terminal with the city centre and industrial areas.

## FORMULA FOR MARITAL HAPPINESS

It is said that all unhappy families are unhappy in their own way. However, research carried out by a group of specialists from the Estonian city of Tartu shows that there are a number of dominant, recurring families to fall apart, says Eng-Margrit Thun, the leader of the group, writing in the LEBNAYA PSYCHOLOGICAL newspaper. These researchers have classified under several headings. The researchers believe that marriages consummated after 100 years of long acquaintance are the least stable. In the first instance the husband and wife know each other too little, and in the other the emotional value of the relationship is deflated. The ideal complex one which the husband's education is on a par, or higher than the wife's.

These and many other data have enabled the Tartu group to study the ontology of marriage and to evolve a mathematical pattern of the marriage for a computer.

Their formula makes it possible to take into account a number of factors and regularities. Things like temperament, love for children, external appearance, and habits are taken into consideration.

## Places to visit

## House by the Nikitskiye Gates

This building by the Nikitskiye Gates is widely known. It houses the Nikitskiy Museum at a great writer. On the wall outside the main entrance is a memorial plaque: "A. M. Gorky lived here to 1931-1938".

In this house the writer spent the last five years of his life crowded with creative writing, social work, and interesting meetings. Everything one sees in the rooms bears the imprint of the writer's tastes, habits, and interests.

The house is remarkable for its architecture. It was built in the turn of the century by the Moscow architect, Evdora Shchegolev, also responsible for the old Art Theatre building, the Yaretsky Railway Station, and other structures in this city.

During recent restoration work the antique interior with its antique theme was redecorated.



## THE END OF A LEGEND

The mystery of the "live" Alpine lake on Kugunda glacier in Kirghizia has been unraveled. According to the legends of mountain dwellers in the Pendi-Alai Region a strange animal has long been inhabiting the waters there.

A team of glaciologists studying that area were lucky: they were eyewitnesses to a phenomenon which probably gave rise to this legend. Before their eyes the smooth surface of the lake suddenly tipped and then a mighty jet resembling a geyser sprouted into the sky.

## FRUITS OF THE CANDY TREE

The harvest of the candy tree, whose native land is China, were imported from the Black Sea coast in the 30s and planted in the Shirvan. Steppes, at the Gekchik base of the Azerbaijan scientific-production association for horticulture and subtropical crops. They have since grown into 10-metre high "giants" bearing fruit every winter.

## New building for Tretyakov Gallery

About 70 builders, from VIL, a Finnish company, are putting up a new depositary designed by Soviet architects, for the Tretyakov Art Gallery. The new building, which fully corresponds to the style of the old gallery, known to millions of people, and having a total area of 4,000 square metres will house the gallery's reserve collections of paintings, sculpture and drawings. The first floor will be devoted to sculpture (bronze, stone, wood), the second — to drawings, and the third — to paintings. It will also contain restoration workshops, photo and X-ray laboratories and a hall for the examination of works of art.

Today any world-famous museum which is visited by millions has to take into consideration problems of lighting, air-conditioning, flooring, how best to keep the galleries dust-free, etc. The Tretyakov Gallery is distinguished for its go-ahead approach in preserving priceless works of art.

## Science and technology

## TECHNIQUES OF THE FUTURE

The Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute is one of the research centres for developing new generations of accelerators.

The laboratories of the Uko-risel association are now working on the development of Ugen—the first leading sample of the Institute's ion accelerator possessing a high capacity radiation beam. This equipment will be applied in metallurgy and machine-building. Such accelerators, equipped with computers and other technology can help carry out precise analysis and determine the presence or absence of the smallest amount of harmful admixtures. Moreover, the object being analysed — metal, gas, liquid — is not subjected to deformation and destruction. There are wide prospects for using such complexes in the sphere of ecology and environmental protection. This relies especially to control over air contamination as well as river, lake and sea waters. Accelerators can also be used in microelectronic technology for special processing of semiconductor materials whose quality considerably improves after the influence of radiation. And in investigations of some materials it is simply impossible to do without using accelerators.

## COOPERATION OF AQUANAUTS

Soviet and French experts are cooperating in processing for oil and gas in the shelf zone of the Barents Sea. Special ships and equipment are used to drill wells.

Manned self-contained SAM-370 and Moana submarine apparatuses have been supplied by the French company of Comex Industries. The SAM-370 has a compartment for aquanauts, which takes divers to their place of work and ensures their activity at depths of up to 300 metres. The purpose of the second probe is to explore the sea bed and to examine hydrotechnical facilities and structures, including underwater pipelines as the shall where prospecting for deposits at depths of up to 400 metres is in progress.

Though the tests are conducted in storm conditions they are rather successful as has been confirmed by joint dives undertaken by the aquanauts of both countries to great depths.

## Metalwork in Russia: from Peter the Great to Faberge

"Wrought Metal in Russia" is the title of an exhibition at present to be seen at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. On view are objects produced by the firm of Faberge as well as samples of household items, furniture and weapons made by Russian masters between the end of the 17th and early 20th centuries.

This is the first exhibition of its kind to be arranged by the museum. It includes more than 100 exhibits which reflect the history of the art of metalworking in Russia at the highest peak of its development. It is

millennia visitors with the broad possibilities for the use of metal in the applied arts, helps them to appreciate the strong points of the Russian masters in this field, and to distinguish between the distinct features of individual metal-working centres in Russia.

The first silver dinner service appeared in Russia early in the 18th century. It was made in 1711 on for Peter the Great.

The manufacture of silverware dinner sets reflected the new trends which Peter the Great, the great Russian reformer, had brought about. Under his rule, numerous social changes began to take place. These changes made themselves felt in the

home and were reflected in everyday life styles and in dress. At this time the first Russian-made vases, chandeliers and candlesticks made their appearance as well as writing sets for desks. Silver samovars, tea-pots and sugar bowls became fashionable. A century and a half later, jewellery made by the Russian firm of Faberge became very popular both in Russia and far beyond its frontiers.

This famous firm was founded in 1842 by Gustav Faberge who came to St Petersburg from the Baltic area. In 1870, the firm was taken over by Gustav's son, Carl, a man of wide education, of fine artistic taste and an enormously fertile imagination. During the half-

century he managed his family's firm, he made a notable contribution to the development of Russian jewellery. Faberge pieces are renowned for their originality and exquisite workmanship as well as for the wide variety of precious stones and decorative techniques employed.

Serie PALTUSOV



the photos: items made by the Tula masters in the 18th and 19th centuries; bells from the firm of Faberge; Faberge's Wily at the valley.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## PROFILES

# YEVGENY SVETLANOV



In an interview, the Soviet conductor, Yevgeny Svetlanov, said: "A composer leaves behind him his music, a poet his poetry, a writer his books, an artist his paintings, while a musician leaves us the heritage of performing 'treasures'."

Svetlanov, himself, has inherited and further developed the traditions initiated by Nikolai Golovanov, conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

It may seem strange, but I know that I would become a conductor as long as I remember myself, recalls Svetlanov. The Bolshoi has been his second home since early in life. His father was a soloist at the Bolshoi, and his mother a soprano. His parents often took Yevgeny to concerts and one day at one of them an amusing incident occurred: the six-year-old boy jumped onto a seat and began to wave his hands vigorously trying to catch up with the rhythm of the music. Golovanov, who saw this, said: "He has the makings of a conductor."

Svetlanov graduated from the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute and then from the Moscow Conservatory as a specialist in composition, conducting and piano. For some time after graduation he worked on the radio. Between 1954 and 1955 he travelled the road from Leningrad (for a year) to Chief Conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre, being appointed to this post at the age of 35. It was here that his artistic principles and affinity to Golovanov were revealed. This affinity first and foremost lies in his adoration of the unending traditions of classical music, particularly Russian and Soviet.

Then comes his belief in the domination of music to an opera house. Even if it is based on first-rate literary material, an opera is an independent work of musical and dramatic art, he says. At the Bolshoi Svetlanov began by conducting "The Maid of Pskov"; this was followed by "The Tsar's Bride" and "Sadko" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and then by Borodin's "Prince Igor". In the opera genre he was attracted by monumental large-scale works with choral scenes. In conducting them, he listens to and conveys "the voice of centuries" bringing out the majestic imagery, the power and the glory of Russian opera. Svetlanov conducted ballets such as "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and Glazunov's "Raymonda". It was at his suggestion that the Bolshoi staged Vopros Musadelfe opera, "Otkrytiye", and Boris Berik's ballet, "The Miraculous Mandarin". Also to the theatre's repertoire is the ballet, "The Red Goshawk" to music by Svetlanov.

While giving his preference to recent years to symphonic music, Yevgeny Svetlanov has not broken his ties with the Bolshoi. Recently, for instance, he has staged Verdi's Otello for the theatre which he conducts. "I have over experienced conducting of each power," exclaims Alexander Vorchikov. "Svetlanov lived Verdi's music and forced it to flow through his heart. He did not tell us how to sing—or piano, he showed us with his hands."

A short while ago, a new production of Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh", opened at the Bolshoi, conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov.

Mergeria ANOKHINA

## Unusual documentary

The history of the search for old folk songs is the theme of a documentary "Svishchitsa" now being filmed by Georgian director Soso Chikvashvili. It concludes the theme of his first picture "Old Georgian Songs" which he made while studying at the Moscow Institute for Cinematography.

The co-author of my new film is the leader of the Rustavi pop group, Anzor Erkomaishvili, says Chikvashvili. Several years ago in Moscow he found a recording dating back to the

start of the century of largely unknown old songs done by Record, a company with a branch in Tbilisi. Another equally interesting find was made in Leningrad—a recording of a performance by a Georgian choir of log-livore. It turned out it was made by Ernst Bahner, a noted Swedish folklorist who worked in Leningrad in the 30s. A film crew recently went to Sweden to film Bahner's recollections of the Caucasian veterans.

## ALL-UNION BALLET COMPETITION

The all-Union competition of balletmasters and dancers will be held in Moscow 10 mid-March.

46 competitors from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky, Yashkar-Ole, Cheboksary, Krasnodar, Tallinn, Kharkov, and Despropetrovsk will take part in the two rounds of the competition.

Letmaster section of the contest. A large group of artists come from the balletmaster department of the Leningrad State Institute of Dramatic Art in Moscow and from the Rimsky-Korsakov State Conservatory in Leningrad. The competition numbers are basically created to the music of Soviet composers and on themes.

The ballet competition, lasting of three weeks, will be held on March 19. On March 25 cities to the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The jury will be headed by chief balletmaster of the Bolshoi Theatre Yuri Ghe-

## 'MY KARA-KALPAKIA'

"My Kara-Kalpakia" is the name that artist Nikolai Kornilov, who comes from that autonomous republic, has given to an exhibition of his works that has opened in the foyer (Blue Hall) of the Zaryadye Cinema, in Moscow.

Having combined two professions in his artistic career—that of artist and journalist—Nikolai Kornilov travelled all over Kara-Kalpakia. He sketches, draws and paints the life of the republic and its past and present-day life. His work leaves no one indifferent. It attracts attention by its limited subject-matter, lush colours, and its evocation of national atmosphere.

I grew up as an orphan, says Nikolai Kornilov. The war deprived me of childhood. My father was killed at the front, and my mother died when I was young. I began working early. I worked as a litter, a house painter, a plasterer, and a seller, and then I went back to school. Twenty years ago I took up journalism and since then I have dedicated my whole life to the arts.



"Kara-Kalpak Girls Dancin'."

"A Street Sketch."

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Operas. "The Flery Angel", the opera by the Soviet composer, Sargis Prokofiev, has been before the footlights for the very first time. The premiere was staged in this country by the Farn Opera and Ballet named after Pyotr Tchaikovsky. The opera is based on the novel by the Russian poet, Valery Bryusov under the same title.

Records. Walizes and polonaises by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Glazunov, Arur Rubinstein, Mikhail Glinka, Lyadov, Lyeunov, Arensky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Napravnik have made up three long-playing albums recorded with the participation of the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR, the Orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov.

Museums. The House Museum of Aram Khachaturian has been opened to the public in the city of Yerevan. The Ministry of Culture of the republic has instituted a prize named after the composer. It is to be awarded to a musician for outstanding works and for his or her achievements in the arts. The first winner is the well-known Armenian composer, Edgar Ogasanyan. Credit goes to him for the completion of Aram Khachaturian's ballet, "Masquerade".

## WHAT'S ON!

January 31-February 3

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 3 — Opening of the Days of Cuban Culture in the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 31 — Stokolsky, "Icarus" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 31 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "Sadko" (opera). 1 — Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera). 2 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 — Khrennikov, "A Sea-In-Lav Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 2 — Minkue, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 3 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 31 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 2 — Kalmoe, "The Gypsy Princess". 3 — Plichkin, "Wedding With the General". 3 (at 10 p.m.) — Suppe, "Die schöne Galatée".

### FILMS

Glants Back (Mosfilm Studio, USSR).

### CONCERT HALL

Leningrad State Conservatory. 1, 2, 3 — Singing by the Dan Spataru (Romanian) and Me' (Russian) singing Alexander Nevsky.

Lenin Central Stadium. 1, 2, 3 — Singing by the Dan Spataru (Romanian) and Me' (Russian) singing Alexander Nevsky.

Lenin Central Stadium. 1, 2, 3 — Singing by the Dan Spataru (Romanian) and Me' (Russian) singing Alexander Nevsky.

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Lenin Central Stadium. 1, 2, 3 — Singing by the Dan Spataru (Romanian) and Me' (Russian) singing Alexander Nevsky.

# BUSINESS

## Forty per cent of Czechoslovakia's trade

This is the percentage of the Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. This figure was mentioned during a press conference in the Soviet capital given by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Karel Janak, who stated that over the past year the volume of mutual deliveries between the two countries reached the sum of 11,200 million roubles, which is 14 per cent higher than the corresponding figure of 1982.

Engineering goods accounted for a considerable proportion of Czechoslovak exports, stressed Janak. New items on the Czechoslovak export list include the Tetra-815, a new ferry, and sets of agricultural

laboratories, while the following feature among major deliveries to the USSR: the Q-2000 steel rolling mill, the "Amur" cargo vessel, equipment for milk factories, and sets of equipment for agriculture. The consumer goods exported to the Soviet Union were worth more than 110 million roubles.

Soviet deliveries of energy, fuel and raw materials to Czechoslovakia in 1983 played a major role in that country's national economy. Soviet engineering products feature high on their export list to Czechoslovakia. Thus, the USSR supplied Czechoslovakia with equipment for nuclear projects; a factory for the production of wood

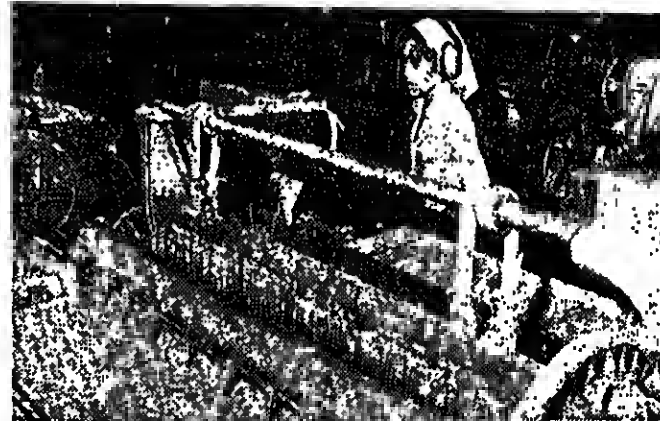
pulp was commissioned and deliveries continued for the construction of a metro in Prague. Czechoslovakia buys large quantities of Soviet consumer goods such as refrigerators, colour televisions, photographic and amateur cinema equipment, watches, clocks, cars etc.

Speaking about plans for 1984, Janak stated that the volume of trade between the two countries for that year is expected to go up above the 12,000 million rouble mark, which means a 12 per cent increase as compared with 1983. The export and import structure will be mostly retained intact.

## FACTORY BRINGS PROFIT

Over 10 million Egyptian pounds in profits have been brought to the state-owned industrial sector of Egypt in the 1982-83 fiscal year by the Nag Hammadi aluminium factory built with the technical assistance of the USSR. This was revealed by the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources of the ARE, Mohammed el-Gorouy.

After the plant was commissioned, it began operating at its design capacity which is 166 thousand tonnes of metal every year.



The textile mill in Santiago de Cuba, built with Soviet assistance, is the largest in this branch of the industry. It is designed to produce eight million square metres of cloth a year. No other Latin American country has industries on such a scale. In the photo: in one of the mill's shops.

## FRENCH INTEREST IN SOVIET ORDERS

The French shipbuilding association Normed has made an attempt to stimulate its contacts with Soviet organizations. This is one of two associations of the French shipbuilding industry, set up two years ago. It includes three out of the five firms which used to be the biggest ship producers in France, Victor Audren, adviser for the Company Board of Chantiers du Nord et de la Méditerranée who visited the USSR, told an MNI correspondent.

The aim of our visit to Moscow is to restore close business ties with the Soviet Merchant Marine Ministry and Sudolimpont, went on to say Victor Audren. We discussed questions connected with the general market conditions of world shipbuilding and acquainted our Soviet partners with those structural changes that took place in the French shipbuilding industry. After stating our interest in receiving Soviet orders we submitted information about our technical possibilities and about the changes that have taken place in our production programme. It is now directed at building special ships: ferries for carrying motorcars, tourists, Ro-Ro and Ro-Roll ships, vessels for car-

## With our country's assistance

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Brazil is growing apace. The country's President, Jose Baptista de Figueiredo, recently attended the opening ceremony of a factory for the production of technical alcohol built to the town of Uberlândia with the use of Soviet technology and with the participation of specialists from the Soviet Union. The factory, which is the first of its kind in Brazil, will produce thirty thousand litres of technical alcohol a day.

## PROTOCOL SIGNED

Negotiations have ended in Moscow between government delegations from the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic at the end of which a protocol was signed on trade and payments between the USSR and Poland in 1984. The volume of trade between the two countries will amount to 10.7 thousand million roubles, a ten per cent increase against 1983.

As before, the Soviet deliveries will satisfy a significant part of Poland's demands in basic raw materials and fuels, such as oil, oil products, natural gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, iron-containing raw materials, timber, cotton, etc. In 1984, Poland will also import Soviet metal-cutting machines, tools, mining equipment, road-building and agricultural machines, tractors, and other items.

The protocol further provides deliveries to the Soviet Union of Polish-made forging and pressing equipment, road-building technology, sets of equipment for the chemical industry: road vehicles, transport ships, coal, sulphur, chemicals and other goods.

## Mutual benefit

At a small exhibition at the Moscow Centre for International Trade, organized by the British trading firm of OMC (Medical) Ltd with assistance from V/O Sovicoexport, a line for the final machining of lenses and of other instruments for the medical industry was displayed.

OMC has maintained business contacts with the Soviet Union, where it represents the interests of several British and American companies, for nearly six years, said Barbara A. Page-Roberts, the firm's Sales Manager for Eastern Europe, to conversation with an MNI correspondent. Our cooperation is expanding both with regard to exports and imports, and in the field of joint development, and exchange of ideas in the production of medical instruments and equipment.

We specialize in the sphere of ophthalmology, audiology, special surgical equipment, etc.

We have already delivered to the Soviet Union a number of files for machining lenses, a sur-

gical laser, and some cardiologic equipment. We have also negotiated over sales to Britain of Soviet glass and lenses, and ophthalmological apparatuses designed by Professor Fyodorov. The Soviet-designed laser used in reflexotherapy is of great interest to our clients.

Of late, there has been a lively exchange in delegations of specialists. Quite recently, I met a group of Soviet doctors who visited Bristol to discuss the problems involved in the production of baby food with British experts. In turn, last year OMC organized a number of symposia in the Soviet Union on baby food, the treatment of eye diseases, etc. This type of work will continue in 1984.

British and Soviet scientists are now working on a joint project for baby food, and on instruments for monitoring the organs of hearing.

All our previous cooperation indicates that both sides have an interest in strengthening mutually advantageous ties.

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